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## FOREIGN NEWS.

DARRICADES IN THE FAUBOURG DU TEMPLE-THE TROOPS CARRY THE DEFENSES-THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON.

Paris, Monday, May 9, 1870-Midnight. This evening barricades were thrown up in the Faubourg du Temple, which were quickly carried by the troops. It is reported that the defenders of the barricades were fired on by the soldiers. The other quarters of Paris remain tranquil.

THE RETURNS OF THE PLEBISCITUM-LARGE MA-JOEITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT—A NEW CAB-INET TO BE FORMED—VICTOR HUGO OR-DERED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE TERBUNAL. Pants, Monday, May 9-6 o'clock p. m.

The returns received to this hour foot up: 

Yes.....219,200 | No..... It is estimated that, without counting the votes of the Arrendissements, the army, the navy, and Algeris, the Government will have a majority of over

The morning journals have editorial articles on the result of the voting yesterday, and comment particularly on the vote of the army. The vote of the 7th battalion of Chasseurs was about evenly divided. At the Barracks Eugene the result showed 1,652 Yes, and 1,121 No. Twenty of the Cent Gardes voted No. Only 15 of the Garde de Paris voted No. It is reported that two of the regiments at Vinceunes refused to vote at all. It is computed that the soldiers in Paris voted about as follows: Yes, 38,000; No. 5,000.

The vote cast by the navy is all in except that of two ports. The result shows 15,458 Yeas, and 2,970

A Council of Ministers was held to-day, at which the Emperor presided. It is reported, as the result of the Council's deliberations, that the Ministers will tender their resignations to-morrow, and M. Ollivier will be charged by the Emperor with the formation

Victor Hugo has been cited to appear before the tribunal for an article in the Rappel exciting batred and contempt for the Government.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LOEDS-CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THE TO BE ABLE TO SUBDUE THE INSURRECTION. LONDON, Monday, May 9, 1870.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Granville said no further news had been received from Canada oncerning the Red River affair.

The Naturalization bill was taken up. The amendments of the Commons were concurred in, and the all was passed. The House then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, Under Forsecretary, in reply to a question of Mr. Gilpin, and the Spanish Government was fully able to subs the insurrection in Cuba. The insurgents held important place. The interference of Her Majess Government, which had been suggested, would inopportune. He promised that the Government of fail to seize any occasion to mitigate the horrors of civil war in that island, and it would be highly desirable to have the cooperation of the Gov-

The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Irish Land bill. The discussion had to do mainly with technical and legal points, and was of

The Marquis of Hartington moved for leave to introduce a bill amending the laws relative tolParlia-

fated the objections to secret voting, and explained the Government's plan, which is as follows: The returning officer shall supply a ticket, corresponding in number with counterfoils, to the voter. The latter is to secretly write his numher and the name of his candidate, and deposit the same in the ballot-box. These ballots, at the terminacion of the polling, the officer shall open and count in the presence of the candidates, then seal the tickets and counterfoils separately and return them to the Clark of the Crown. Other stringent provisions are also made against bribery.

Mr. Fawcett rebuked the Government for its tardiness in bringing in the bill. Mr. Gladstone replied. and the bill then had its first reading. The House

EFFECTS OF "REVENUE REFORM" IN ENGLAND -JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION CONTRA-

icipated reduction of the duties on iron by the United States causes great activity in the iron

The News to-day authoritatively contradicts the rumors of John Bright's contemplated resignation from the Cabinet. The Morning Post to-day announces the betrothal

of Lord Derby and the Marchioness of Salisbury.

ROME. CONFERENCE OF THE OPPONENTS OF INFALLI-

BILITY. ROME, Monday, May 9, 1810.

The opponents of the dogma of Infallibility will hold a conference to-day, preparatory to opening the debate on that subject in the Council on Tuesday.

GERMANY.

AMERICAN SECURITIES-WHERE THE "WARN-ING" CAME FROM.

LONDON, Monday, May 9, 1830. The Times this morning understands that th warning to the German capitalists against the American bonds came from the North German Consul at New-York. "The North Pacific Railway and Honduras bonds," The Times says, "were especially

THE CUSTOMS PARLIAMENT IDLE-COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR 1869-COUNT BISMARCR'S OR-GAN ON UNITED STATES FINANCES.

BERLIN, April 25.—This year, as in every other since the Customs Parliament was established, it has been convened while the North German Diet was in session. In the treaties upon which the present Cus toms Union has its basis, no provision whatever i made for a periodical meeting of this body, and under a well organized system there can be no neces sity for an annual revision of the tariff and other matters coming within the sphere of the Parliament. Fit solely from a political point of view the Government seems to deem it advisable to bring together once a year the representatives of the entire German nation, that intimate relations may be maintained through personal intercourse. During the present session the slight modifications During the present session the slight modifications of the tariff, which were proposed at the first session; are to be the principal subject for discussion; but, besides the tariff, there is no proposition for reform of any kind; and it is by no means certain that these modifications will be agreed to, for the Government combines with them increased taxation, which will hardly receive the consent of the Parliament, particularly on the eve of the new elections.

From an official statement at hand it appears that in the year 1898 the receives in the Customs Union

in the year 1869 the receipts in the Customs Union from duties on imports and exports amounted to 26,674,587 thalers, while in 1868 the amount was 87,518,588 thalers. From this it must not be inferred that the year 1869 was commercially much more unfavorable than the preceding; the contrary is the tase. The iron and coal production, the iron founderies the manufactories of locomotives, and other machinery and metal warrs, were in constant operation; the same was the case with the falk and woolen factories, and many other branches of industry. By means of the favorable harvests of the last two years, and the tonsequent decrease in the price of the bower classes were considerably increased. The main cause of the diminished receipts of 1869 was the repeal of a portion of the duty on sait, tobacco leaves, and begar. In addition, there were not as large receipts from the factories.

in prices, which, especially in the last quarter of the year, materially influenced the importation of those

year, materially innuenced the articles.

The North German Universal Gazette, the organ of The North German Universal Gazette, the organ of the Bismarck, has for a long time been accustomed the Grances of the The North German Universal Gazette, the organ of Count Bismarck, has for a long time been accustomed to comment unfavorably upon the finances of the United States, not probably from any convection that its arguments were consistent with the facts, but because your financial condition is always praised by the Progressives. A recent article published in the official column seems to indicate a change in this respect. The article refers to the resumption of specie payment, and particularly to the speech of Gov. Fenton upon the Currency bill, which is translated at considerable length. Mr. Fenton is referred to as "a distinguished statesman, formerly Governor of the Empire State during several terms of office, who, according to the journals of both political parties, is more intimate with the President and Secretary Beutweil than any of his colleagues."

WHY GOICOURIA WAS EXECUTED IN HAVANA-THE DISTRICTS OF COLON AND SAGUA DEVASTATED.

HAVANA, May 9.-Gen. Domingo de Goicouria wa brought to this city on Friday evening, a form of court-martial was gone through, and the next morning he was carreted. This was done here to satisfy the volunteers and prepare the way for the return of De Redas, who is quite annoyed by his failure. Several Puerto Principe families have been butchered in revenge for the escape of their Cuban relatives, who succeeded in joining the patriots in

The Spaniards in the Cinco Villas district have been routed in every direction, and they are now confined to the cities of Manzanillo, Trinidad, Cienfueges, and Santiago de Cuba. The patriots have devastated the districts of Colon and Sagua without Disorganization among the authorities here con-

monious. Sauve qui peut is the general cry, and they are grasping everything within their reach. SPANISH OFFICIAL DISPATCHES-MORE EXECU TIONS.

HAVANA, May 9.—Official dispatches from Puerto Principe represent that the insurgent army has disappeared from the Camaguey district. Gonzalo

tinues, notwithstanding the efforts to appear har-

Varona, Chief-of-Staff of the rebel Gen, Agramonte, and Paymaster Morales, have been captured and executed. A party of 16 armed insurgents came to Puerto Principe and surrendered. The gunboats at Guajaba Key discovered and destroyed another rebel craft. No one was on board. Some of the principal ladies in Puerto Principe have signed their names to an address calling on

their relatives in the insurgent ranks to return and enjoy "liberty" under the Spanish Government. THE CUBAN LEAGUE. At a special meeting of the Cuban League of the United States, held at the Spingler House last Thursday, the following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Gens. Ambrose E. Burnside, C. K. Graham, Frank P. Blair, Cassius M. Clay, Alexander A. Granam, Frank P. Blair, Cassius M. Clay, Alexander Shaler, Mr. Ethan Allen, Gen. Gordon Granger, the Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. C. W. Darling, Gen. Joseph Hayes, Col. J. M. Machas, Gen. Wm. H. Morris, Gen. J. H. Van Alen, the Hon. Denglas Taylor, the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, the Hon. John Oakey, Mr. Bernard Casserly, Mr. E. C. Stedman, Gen. Abram Duryen.

Duryen.

The members of this Committee are requested to meet
at the office of Gen. Chas. K. Graham, No. 119 Broadway,
on Thursday, May 12, at 2 p. m.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS CONCERNING THE PRO-BABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE AN-NEXATION TREATY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

Washington, May 9 .- Mr. Fabens, the agent of Mr. Baez, to secure the ratification of the San Domingo Treaty, had a second interview with Senator Summer to-day, and one with the President to-night, when he delivered the final official documents from the Baez Government. The friends of the treaty seem to take confidence in the additional documents, but what their purport is has not transpired. It does not appear, however, that there has been any material change in the views of the Senate upon the treaty, and an influential Senator remarked to-night that the treaty would not be ratified by the Senate in executive session, nor would it receive, in his opinion, a majority vote in the Senate, if it should come up on joint resolution to annex, as proposed by Gen, Butler. The latter is expected to press his resolution for the sixth time to-morrow.
[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, May 9,-Friends of the Dominicar the requisite vote of two-thirds of the Senate can now be obtained in its favor. Since the subject was first introduced Senators, have been seeking information from all available sources, the library of Congress included. It is mentioned as a prominent fact that much of the opposition to annexation comes

from foreign quarters. CONFLICTING REPORTS—A REVOLUTION EX-PECTED UNLESS THE UNITED STATES IN-

St. Thomas, April 29.-The news from San Demingo is conflicting. Some reports state that the Gov ernment troops had routed Gen. Cabral's revolutionary army near Azua; others that Gen. Cabral was victorious. The fact is, that the country is far from tranquil. Private information is to the effect that unless the American Government soon interferes, there will be another destructive revolution, as it is doubtful if President Bacz of the revolutionists on the southern frontiers. One important victory of Gen. Cabral may encourage other outreaks in other parts of the country. The health of the sland continues good.

It is reported that Gen. Cabral has forwarded to Wash-

VENEZUELA.

THE REVOLUTION AGAIN SUCCESSFUL — GEN.
BLANCO BESIEGING CARACAS—ITS PROBABLE FALL-PRESIDENT MONAGAS'S MOVEMENTS.

CARACAS, April 24.-The revolution, after aving been successfully checked for a fortnight, has suddenly assumed more serious proportions, and, in fact, has spread over the whole country. The army of the revolutionists, under Gen. Guzman Blanco, surrounds this city, and to-morrow the attack is expected. The Government will defend itself to the last, but the rev lutionists are greatly superior in number, and their tri-umph cannot be doubted.

The town of Barrelions has followed:

umph cannot be doubted.

The town of Barcelona has fallen into possession of the revolutionists, and the whole State has "pronounced." The Government has lost the whole interior, and only holds the scaports of Coro, Maracabo, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello. President Moungas continues with his army in the vicinity of Puerto Cabello, endeavoring to penetrate into the interior to attack Gen. Gozman Blanco, but it is anticipated that he will fall back to Puerto Cabello, and then leave the country.

AFFAIRS IN MANITOBA-A PROCLAMATION OF PEACE PROM RIEL.

CHICAGO, May 9 .- Advices from Red River to April 16 state that the Indian excitement had subsided, the Sioux and Chippewas having promised to remain quiet. Riel had issued another proclamation, declaring that peace was an established fact; that business was reviving, and inviting all the inhabitants to uphold the Government.

THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD Boston, May 9 .- The majority of the Committee on the subject of State aid to the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad reported to the Legislature to-day. Their report provides that scrip shall be issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to the amount of \$3,500,000, to provide for which their corporation is authorized to issue second mortgage bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000, a majority to be deposited in the State Treasury before the let of January next, for which certificates shall be issued by the Treasurer which shall have the same value as the stock, and the Treasurers to hold the stock until the State is relieved of liability on account of its loan. Before the corporation can receive any of the scrip from the Treasurer, there shall be a new election of officers of the Company, and the State shall have the right to vote for 8 of the 13 Directors through the Governor and Council. The report further provides that all the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Company shall be placed under the absolute control of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the Governor and Council. The report is signed by eight members of the Committee. A minority report, signed by three members differing with the majority, was also presented. Their report provides that scrip shall be issued by the

INFALLIBILITY.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

PARTIES IN THE CHURCH-PROSPECTS OF THE NEW DOGMA-WHO ARE ITS ADVERSARIES-THE PROBABLE RESULT. The question of Papal Infallibility, which is at

present under discussion in the Vatican Council, has secured the attention of the civilized world to an almost unparalleled degree. Not only do many million copies of daily newspapers carry intelligence concerning it to every town and village of the civilized nations, but hundreds of thousands of leading articles and many thousands of pamphlets and books have discussed the question in all its aspects. It was to be expected that a vast number of false rumors and misrepresentations concerning such a question would find their way into the press. It could not be otherwise with any question that is the subject of so violent a controversy, and the discussion of which is partly to be shrouded in an official secrecy. Whoever has any acquaintance with the history and present condition of the Catholic Church will easily recognize thousands of reports-including quite a number of our daily cable dispatches-which are circulated concerning the Infallibility question as absurd and impossible. Many other reports, not so palpably false, and purporting to come from the most trustworthy authorities, have been declared by members of the Council to be base inventions. Many others, again, asserted by some and denied by others, test the ingenuity of those who are anxious to discern the false from the true. In the face of so much that is obviously false or very doubtful, it is not an easy task to evolve the real and incontestible facts of the case.

PARTIES IN THE CHURCH. The difficulty is considerably less with regard to the state of public opinion in the Roman Catholic world at large than with regard to the position and prospects of the question within the Council. One of the best literary papers of Catholic Germany which defends the truth of Papal Infallibility, but doubts the opportuneness of defining it as a dogma, and which is distinguished no less for the moderation of its language than for its learning, says that at the present time there are within the Church seven parties as concerns the question of Infallibility. First: Those who regard the belief in Papal Infallibility as a necessity, treat the contrary view as heretical, de-mand a dogmatical promulgation, and seek to promote the latter by all just and many unjust means. Many writers of the Jesuit order, especially those who write for the chief organ of the Ultramontane party, the Civilta Cattolica of Rome, are counted with this class. Second: Those who desire the promulgation of the doctrine, but who respect all who oppose it up to the time of the dogmatical definition as good Catholics. The Bishops who have signed the postulatum for the doctrine, belong partly to this, partly to the preceding class. Third: Those who personally accept the truth of the doctrine, but deny or doubt the opportuneness of declaring it as an article of It is claimed that the majority of the bishops who belong to the Opposition of the Council, especially the German, Austrian and French Bishops, share this view. The fourth class, which comprises the immense majority of the Catholic people, have formed no personal opinion either for or against the doctrine, but confidently leave everything to the infallible guidance of the Holy Spirit, who they believe will guard the Council from falling into any doctrinal error. The fifth class have thus far been unable to convince themselves of the truth of the Infallibility doctrine, but they are ready to accept submissively and cheerfully any decision of the Council whatever it may be. The sixth comprises those opponents of Infallibility who regard their view as so irrefutable that they would be tempted to doubt the ocumenical character of a council which should promulgate such a doctrine and to repudiate its decisions. Döllinger, it is thought, must be put in this class, and with him many of the prominent scholars who have signed congratulatory and sympathetic addresses to him. Lastly, a seventh class goes so far in opposing the infallibility of the Pope, that indirectly it throws overboard with it the infallibility of the Church itself. The famous work of "Janus" on The Pope and the Council is considered a representative work of this shade of opinion.

This classification, made by a careful and thoughtful observer, well portrays the condition of the atholic Church, so far as its scholars, priests, and a small number of eminent laymen are concerned. To complete the picture it should, however, be added that both in the New and in the Old Worlds many millions are only nominally connected with the Church, and are altogether indifferent to the proceedings of the Council. A look at the Parliaments of countries like Italy, Spain, Austria, France, Belgium, and many others, which by name are wholly Catholic, while they choose deliberately representatives of the people who are sworn enemies of the Church, can eave no doubt as to this point. It should also be added that a very large number of those prominent laymen who have been in the European Parliaments or the highest positions of State or of society, the eading champions of the interests of the Church, have publicly come out as earnest opponents of Infallibility. As regards theological scholars and prominent members of the priesthood it suffices to mention such names as Gratry and Father Hyacinthe in France, John H. Newman in England, Döllinger, and of those more than one-half of all the theological professors of Catholic Germany, to furnish a conclusive proof that the opposition to the proposed doctrine has developed a much greater force than was commonly anticipated. The great phalanx in defense and promotion of the doctrine has been the order of the Jesuits. Though comparatively small in the number of its members, this order has from the beginning taken the front rank in the defense of the doctrine, and has published more works in its favor than all the other religious orders taken together. It is natural enough, therefore, that the Jesuits should be charged by the opponents of Infallibility with being the prime movers of this whole scheme and responsible for all the calamity which many Liberal Catholics expect will befall the Church in case the scheme is carried. But though less active, the immense majority of the religious orders sympathize in this question with the Jesuits. Men like Father Hyacinthe are rare exceptions, and the Generals of several orders, or, for instance, recently the General of the Lazarists, have been able to assure the Pope that the members of the order are a unit in

favor of Infallibility. THE PARTY OF INPALLIBILISTS IN THE COUNCIL. Long before the Council met it was the general opinion that a majority of the Bishops were not only personally favorable to the new doctrine, but would avor its promulgation. A large portion of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the present day were, before the elevation to the episcopal dignity, prominent men of distinctly pronounced theological views; and their views on questions like Infallibility, especially when they favored the doctrine, were generally known. A large number of them, moreover, hastened to put themselves publicly on record, as soon as the Pope had convoked the Council. Thus, when the Bishops met in Rome, the leaders of the party of Infallibilists were known by all; and, as the Infallibility question was the one prominent subject on which it was known that a division of opinion would conspicuously manifest itself, the election of the twenty-four Bishops, composing the important Commission on dogmatical questions, naturally became a test of the strength of the two parties. The result of this election was significant. It contains the name of every Bishop who, by writings, influence, or otherwise, had gained a prominent position in the party of Infallibilists; in particular, Archbishop Manning of Westminster, Archbishop Dechamps of Malines, Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, Bishop Martin of Paderborn, Bishop Pie of Poitiers, the Armenian Patriarch, Hassoun of Constantinople. On the other hand, the minority was not represented in it by a

single member, and the Commission was an entire unit in favor of the new doctrine.

It was consequently one of the first acts of the In fallibilists to draw up a postulatum to ask the Council to declare Papal Infallibility as a doctrine of the Church. The first reports from Rome stated that about two hundred members of the Council had signed the postulatum. This number was soon in creased to over 500, or a large majority of the Council, which at the close of the year consisted of 744

THE POPE'S VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

The party has been greatly strengthened by the open and very emphatic sympathy of the Pope, who missed no opportunity to censure the opponents and thank and encourage the defenders of the doctrine. The Catholic papers have mentioned many facts of this kind. He has thanked the author of every literary work in favor of the doctrine; and, at the audiences given to bishops, priests, and laymen, frequently declared it as his opinion that the present state of the Church required the promulgation of the THE OPPONENTS OF INFALLIBILITY.

But, overwhelming as was the majority of the bishops who favored the Infallibilty doctrine, and emphatic as was the support given to them by the Pope, many were surprised at the large number of bishops who openly declared their dissent. Of these, only a few had made known their opinion before the meeting of the Council-foremost among them the veteran champion of Church interests in France, Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans. Most declared themselves for the first time after their arrival in Rome. The most compact opposition came from the Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, who united for a petition against bringing the Infallibility of the Pope before the Council. It created particular surprise, that the three German Cardinals, Archbishop Ranscher of Vienna, Archbishop Prince Schwarzenberg of Prague, and Prince Hohenlohe of Rome, did not hesitate to join the opposition as well as all the Archbishops. The bishops of Hungary were said to be a unit against Infallibility, the only one doubtful being the Primate. England, Ireland, the United States, and France, also furnished a considerable contingent to the remonstrances against the doctrine On the other hand, Italy, Spain, South America, and the Missions, appeared almost as unit in favor of Infallibility.

Among the opponents two parties were clearly discernible-those who personally are believers in the doctrine and merely doubt the opportuneness, and those who are opposed to the doctrine itself. Of the latter class, Bishop Dupanloup was best known before the meeting of the Council; but after the opening, his fame was eclipsed by that of Bishop Strossmayer, representative of the Slavie population in Hungary, and, if the almost unanimous reports from Rome may be believed, one of the greatest orators of the Council. Bishop Hefele, the learned Bishop of Rottenburg and famous historian of the former Councils, also proved an influential though a very cautious member of this party. Nearly all the Bishops of this party have, however, brought forward only such arguments as impugn the opportuneness of establishing the new doctrine. Only one Bishop, Maret of France, had before the meeting of the Conncil issued an elaborate work, specially intended to show the proposed doctrines as a deviation from the true constitution of the Church, and to warn the Church against its adoption.

THE MIDDLE PARTY AND THE PROPOSED COMPRO MISE.

The unexpected strength developed by the opposition induced a number of prelates sympathizing with the majority to attempt a compromise, and to seek to establish the doctrine in the way least offensive to the minority. The chief spokesman of this party has been Archbishop Spalding of Baltimore, who proposed to introduce the new doctrine less by its clear and emphatic declarations as a doctrine of the Catholic Church than by an enforcement of what has been for centuries the universal practice in the Church—the duty of every Catholic to accept the decisions of the Supreme Pontiff, not only with unconditional obedience, but with unreserved mental

We do not enter into a detailed account of the movements of the three parties. The newspaper reports on this subject are generally untrustworthy, and lack confirmation. But it cannot be doubted fully determined as ever to promulgate the doctrine. We do not believe that the efforts of secular Governments will induce any considerable number of them to change their minds. But the bishops, in view of the continuing opposition, will naturally be anxious to find for the wording of the new doctrine the least objectionable expression.

As regards, finally, the consequences which the romulgation of Papal Infallibility as a doctrine of the Church will have, we think it almost certain that all the bishops of the Church, with at most one or two exceptions, will declare their unequivocal submission to the decision of the Council. The infallibility of an Œcumenical Council has always been so fundamental a doctrine of the Catholic Church, that no bishop will easily be induced to protest against it.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE AT BAL-TIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9 .- The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church resumed its sessions to-day. The usual religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Southerland. A memorial on the subject of Temperance was presented and referred. A proposition

to attach a portion of the North Carolina District to the Hoiston District was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. A proposition to abolish the probationary state in the Church was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Propositions for various changes in discipline were also referred to the same Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Marray offered a resolution declaring that from information laid before the Conference, it appears that the body is clothed with conventional powers amply sufficient to make changes in the Constitution of the Church. Without conventional powers the Conference can only make changes in the discipline, and not in the fundamental laws. This resolution elicited a protracted dobate, and was finally withdrawn, and a resolution by Dr. L. W. Bates, requesting the Committee on Constituent Conferences to report immediately what Conferences have voted for a Convention, was adopted. A resolution that the bounds of the West Virginia Conference be extended so as to embrace the original Muskingum District, in Ohio, was referred. On motion of C. W. Button, a committee of five was ordered to consider the memorial from the Virginia Conference relative to the question of union between the Methodist Protestant Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Conference then adjourned.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES. In accordance with a resolution unanimously

dopted by a public meeting of the citizens of New-York, April 25, 1870, at the Cooper Institute, the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission gives notice, that a Convention will be held May 18, at the Cooper Institute, New-York City, commencing at 10 a. m., and continuing until the business for which it is nvened is completed. We earnestly and cordially invite all persons through-

out the country, who are desirous of reform in the admin-istration of Indian affairs, of sustaining President Grant ing and degrading ban of outlawry from the Indians and of a final and complete settlement of this question upon the basis of law, equality, humanity and justice, to form auxiliary associations in their several localities as speedily as possible, and to meet with us on the 18th inst., by delegates or otherwise, to devise means for securing the object so dear to the heart of every true patriot in our land.

We are persuaded that a war under the circumstances will be regarded as dishonorable to our nation, and that the Indians only demand simple, even-handed justice as a condition of a permanent page.

a condition of a permanent peace.

Gens. Harney, Sherman, Terry, and Auger, U. S. A.
Senator Henderson, Commissioner Taylor, Gen. Sanborn Senator Henderson, Commissioner Taylor, Gen. Sanborn, and Col. Tappan, all of the Indian Peace Commission, in their official report to the President, January 8, 1868, say that, "among civilized men war usually springs from a sense of injustice. The best possible way then to avoid war is to do no act of injustice. When we learn the same rule holds good with Indians the chief difficulty is removed. But it is said our wars with them have been almost constant. Have we been uniformly unjust I We answer unhesitatingly, Yes!"

For the Executive and General Committees of the United States Indian Commission.

Edward Chumell, Secretary.

Fresident.

WASHINGTON.

MR. SUMNER'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRANKING BILL—THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF INTER-NAL REVENUE TAXES—THE HOWARD INVES-TIGATION-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9, 1870. When the Franking bill again comes up in the Senate a ively and interesting debate is anticipated. It is known that Mr. Sumner contemplates making an elaborate argument in favor of the bill which he proposes as a sub-stitute, in which he will bring forth interesting facts and figures. For letters he proposes to charge one cent for each half ounce. A number of Senators have indicated that if he will make it two cents they will vote for it. It is also said that some Senators assume that the Post-Office Department is the only Department of the Government whose benefits are directly felt and appreciated by the people, and that the effort should be to diffuse its blessings as widely as possible. Mr. Sumner and other Senators have asserted in conversation that they expect to live to see the day when free postage for all, rulers as well as people, will prevail.

It is expected the Ways and Means Committee, at their

meeting to-morrow, will consider the proposition of the Senate Finance Committee to reduce the Internal Revenue taxes \$43,000,000. The Chairman, Gen. Schenck, and several members of the Committee, are decidedly opposed to making so large a reduction, and are especially opposed to the manner in which it is presented. The Committee have a Revenue measure, covering several hundred pages, rearranging and readjusting the Internal system, in accordance with the recommenda tions of the Commissioner. It is understood they are opposed to repealing the tax on several of the articles enu-merated in the Senate bill. There is an extensive lobby at work here to repeal the tax on gross receipts and licenses. It will be remembered that Special Commissioner Wells recommended the repeal of the tax on these

The Senate, to-day, gave over two hours to Mr. Morrill of Vermont to deliver a prepared essay on the Tariff. Mr. Morrill desired to make this speech before leaving the city, which he contemplates doing to-morrow. He argued at great length against the doctrine of Free Trade, and advocated a system of Tariff laws which shall combine the two objects of Protection and Revenue. When he concluded, the Legislative Appropriation bill was proceeded with. Quite a spirited debate took place on an amendment so reducing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education as to virtually abolish that appendage of the Government. A good many Senators see to incline to the view that it was best for the present at least to leave the subject of education to the States, while others argued earnestly for the continuance of the bureau. Pending the discussion, a recess was taken.

The Senate reassembled at 71 p. m., and proceeded ith the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bills. As there was not a quorum present, all the important amendments were passed over until to-morrow. Quite a large increase was made in the appropriations for the Departments here. In discussing the Navy Department appropriations, Mr. Sherman expressed the opintion that the Secretary of the Navy could very well be dispensed with, and that one bureau was sufficient for both the War and Navy Departments. The Senate adjourned a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

The House presented a very "cosey" appearance this

morning, the carpets all having been removed and re-placed with matting. There was a quorum present at the meeting, but it having been understood that no ousiness would be transacted, a number of members were absent, and the House at once adjourned.

The House Committee on Education and Labor now investigating the charges against Gen. Howard, this morning examined Chas. Perkins who alleged that he had the contract for furnishing sand when the barracks east of the Capitol were building, at the rate of \$6.45 per 100 is, but his contract was set aside by Gen. C. H. Howard, brother of Gen. O. O. Howard, who made another, by which \$7 75 per 100 bushels was paid for hauling sand from the pit of the Patent Brick Company to the University Grounds, and \$3 50 per 100 bushels paid to the Company for the sand. He also testified that after the barracks had been completed, over \$4,000 worth of the sand was delivered there and paid for, but was subsequently sold for \$75.

The annual session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States will convene in this city on Wednesday next. Delegates will be in attendance, from all the States and Territories, and it is expected that the ritual of the order will be revised during the session. The members of the Department of the Potomac are making extensive preparations to re-

The question of granting a land subsidy to Cyrus W. Field and others, to aid in laying a cable to China, was discussed to-day at considerable length by the House Committee on Public Lands. The sense of the Commitasked for by the petitioners. They finally directed the Chairman, that inasmuch as this was a foreign measure, o report it back to the House, and ask to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with a recommenda-tion that the land grant asked for be not allowed. The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting to-

day, agreed to report the House proposition to extend the time for the presentation of claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, and providing that there shall be no limitation upon the right of soldiers entitled to apply for additional bounty under that act. The Committee also agreed to make an adverse report on the House resolution to select a burial place and erect a such action, and regard it as bad policy to establish the precedent, as it will open the door to a large number of qually meritorious cases, and lead to a heavy expendiare of money. The request of Mrs. Custis Lee, to be allowed to take the Mount Vernon relics, was reported upon adversely by the Committee. The bill which passed the House some time ago, to give

oldiers artificial limbs, or the cost of the same in money, was amended by the Committee so as to allow them the artificial limbs every five years, but not the allowance in

Judge Lawrence of Ohio has prepared a bill, which he will introduce in the House to-morrow, to authorize the appointment of women as Assistant U. S. Marshals to take the census. This legislation is suggested by the ruling of the Superintendent of the Census that women are not eligible for that office.

The Secretary of the Navy has now under considers

The Secretary of the Navy has now under consideration the findings and sentence in the Upshur Court Martial, and, although not made public, it is understood that the Secretary does not approve of the findings.

The United States District Attorney at New-Orleans reports to State Department the seizure of the ship Ida Lily, by the Collector of the Port at New-Orleans, for violation of the laws of the Government in regard to the employment of seamen. It seems that the Lily, on her last trip from New-Orleans to Cardiff, had a crew to whom \$30 a month wages were paid. The captain, on his arrival at Cardiff, thought proper to discharge his crew, not withstanding they signed the shipping papers for the return voyage, because he could obtain men there for \$15 a month. The crew represented their case to the notwithstanding they signed the shipping papers for the return voyage, because he could obtain men there for \$15 a month. The crew represented their case to the American Consul, who took the matter in hand, and informed the captain that the ship would be held for their wages. This warning had no effect, and the captain shipped a new crew. The Consul detained the ship's papers, and sent them, with a statement of the matter, to Washington. A few days ago the Ida Lily arrived at New-Orleans, with a cargo of railroad iron, but without any regular papers. The Collector of the Port immediately seized her, and compelled the payment of the discharge sailors wages in gold, and the amount of the ordinary bond entered into at New-York, the point of departure, for the return of the sailors. The captain of the Lily was some years ago found guilty of a similar offense.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:
Alone Olien, to be Postmaster at Troy, New Fork.
Charles Asher, to be Postmaster at Bowling Green, Kentucky.
Watson R. Wadsworth, to be Collector of Cantons for the District of
Tappahannock, Vignis.
Last night the column supporting the gallery of the
Colored Baptist Church on Third-st. gave way, causing
the gallery to settle about a foot. The congregation
made a rush to escape, some jumping from the first and
second-story windows. Several persons were injured.
Gen. Butler having returned from a visit to Massachusetts, the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow consider the Georgia bill as returned from the Senate with

sider the Georgia bill as returned from the Senate with the amendment.

There was a meeting of about 20 Republican members of the House this morning to consider the questions connected with the Northern Pacific Rairroad bill. The conclusion was to continue their opposition to its passage until its friends shall allow discussion and amendments to be offered, instead of insisting upon its passage under the force of the "previous question." One of the amendments they desire to offer is to limit the sale of lands to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding 160 acres and at a price not over \$2.50 an acres.

The increase of imports, including free goods, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year, was \$27,271,290, and of this amount \$18,384,314, or about two-thirds of the whole excess, paid a duty of 30.7-10 of one per cent, or about 17 per cent less than the average rate of the duty on goods imported is considerably less than it was during the first eight months of the preceding year, and also that the amount of work performed at the

Custom-House has been dispropertionately increased, as compared with the increase of gross revenues received.

THE CROPS.

Washington, May 9.—The monthly report of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture has been issued. It says, in relation to the condition of Winter grain, that the April returns relative to the appearance of Winter wheat and rye and other cereals are very complete, and represent every section of the country in which the crops are grown. They picture a small and poor growth, thinned in places by Winter-killing; weak and anthrifty in spets from loss of viriality by long exposure under lee or to freezing winds, but with these exceptions, vigorous, of good color, and ready to start, under the influence of genial Syring, into invariant and healthful growth. These blemishes are neither general nor very marked in the localities where they appear, with occasional exceptions of severe freezing. While the appearance of wheat is by no means as promising as it was last year, the difference is due more to the backwardness of growth, caused by late planting, followed by an early Winter, which allowed of but little more than germination before cold weather set in, than to injuries from freezing. The mild weather and light snows of the Winter wheat region were accompanied with few sudden changes in the earlier Winter months, while the colder and rougher weather of later Winter was attended with heavier snows, which furnished valuable protection at a critical season. The regular returns were prepared about the first of April. The tenor of later information gives assumee of a general and rapid amelioration, which may yet result, the season favoring, in a fine crop of Winter wheat.

XLIST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

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Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill for furnishing artificial limbs for disabled soldiers.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) offered a resolution, to which he asked the early attention of the Committee on Commerce, recommending the construction of a harbor of refuge at Block Island. Adopted.

Mr. FENTON (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, national banks, and other corporations or associations, to cause to be published, annually, a statement showing the amount of interest due upon certificates of stock issued by the United States; dividends, deposits, and interest accruing from other sources, which have been unclaimed for two years. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, and to enable the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Companies to construct a single track through the Indian Territory to the Gulf.

Mr. WANNER (Rep., Ala.), from the same Committee, reported a bill extending the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted to Michigan to aid in the construction of the Pere Marquette and Fint Railroad.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Millitary Committendal.

the United States of the lands granted to atchinan to an in the construction of the Pere Marquette and Finit Railroad.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported without amendment the bill to reimburse Kansas for moneys expended in raising and equipping militia for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dem., N. J.), from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide a building for a Post-Office, Internal Revenue offices, and Pension Office, in Trenton, New Jersey.

REDUCING TAXATION.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), the bill reducing taxation was taken up to afford Mr. Morrill an opportunity of expressing his views in general on the subject in view of his expected inability to be present when the subject was considered. He said the country was rapidly attaining that condition when the Government would be enabled to dispense with direct taxation; therefore, our attention should be directed to the Tariff. He reviewed the thancial history of Great Britain under the policies of Free Trade and high Tariff, arguing that under Free Trade, with direct taxation, the expenses of the Government had increased immencely in the last 20 years, the expenditures hist week exceeding the receipts. He said that a Tariff for revenue alone was one that disregarded the interests of Labor and the investments of Capital. A Tariff for Protection was one that levied duties upon articles which to some extent could be produced at home, while a Tariff for protection and revenue combined made a discrimination in favor of our own people against strangers. He favored such a Tariff for protection as would induce healthful competition in our manufactures without grinding down other interests, and at the same time raising a proper amount of revenue.

Mr. MORRELL spoke for two and a half bours, centured the interests of the competition in our manufactures without grinding down other interests, and at the same time raising a proper amount of revenue.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPRO-

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPRO-when sundry amendments, reported by the Committee on Appropriations, were agreed to.

The amendments included an increase of the appropri-ation to the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York from \$90,000 to \$140,000, and to the office of the As-sistant Treasurer at Philadelphia from \$20,000 to \$34,823.

The amendment to reduce the appropriation for the Burean of Education from \$14,500 to \$5,400, cutting off the provision for any other officers than a Commissioner and two clerks, was debated.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) explained that, the Bureau having been merged into the Interior Department, there was no law to warrant the continuance of the proposed elerical force.

eierical force.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) thought that skilled labor in the colored schools was more important than agricultural reports, and that the Bureau ought to be

continued.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) believed the abolition of the Bureau could do no damage, and that the reformation ought to include the Bureau of Statistics. He knew of no good results thus far from either of these Bureaus, the sole work of the former having been, so far he knew, the mere publication of a voluminous book of no special interest. It seemed to be a mere figure-head—an appendage of the Government, set up more for show

that right in the States.

Mr. HOWELL (Rep., Iowa) regarded the practice of keeping alive by appropriations bureaus otherwise defunct, as vicious and demoralizing. The amendments in the Senate Committee had in every case increased the amount of appropriation over that voted by the House, and he was now glad of an opportunity to vote for a reduction.

and he was now gind of an opportunity to vote for a feduction.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) believed no greater injury could be inflicted upon the cause of education itself than to accustom the people of the States to look to the Federal Treasury for the means of education. The support of education belonged exclusively to the States.

Mr. YATES (Rep., III.) believed the country required a national bureau and a uniform standard of education, and thought it disgraceful that necessary provision on this subject had not already been made. The introduction of the colored element into national politics made the duty of the Government to educate that race more imperative.

imperative.

Mr. TIPTON (Rep., Neb.) expressed his opposition to any centralization of educational interests, and looked upon the Bureau as a national farce.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) made an argument in support of the whole amount of the appropriation as essential to aid in carrying out the purposes for which the Bureau was created.

of the whole amount of the appropriation as essential to add in carrying out the purposes for which the Bureau was created.

Messrs, SUMNER and PATTERSON spoke of the importance and value of the Bureau of Education.

Without a vote, the Senate at 4:30 took a recess till 7‡.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7‡, and adopted a resolution offered by Mr. SPRAGUE (Rep., R. L.), calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of a report made to the Department by Anthony Policek in 1867 or 1864 relative to the operations of the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

The House bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Buffalo was objected to, on the ground that the width of the draw was not determined, but was left solely to the determination of the Secretary of War. Objection being made, the bill was laid over.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL was then returned, when the section relative to the Bureau of Education was informally passed over till tomorrow, owing to a very limited attendance of members. Numerous amendments involving an increase in the items of appropriation were agreed to.

The Senate Committee amendment for an increase of \$200 in the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department being under discussion, Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) remarked that it had been proposed by high officers of the Government to combine the Secretary ships of War and Navy in one officer. His own opinion was that the office of the Secretary of the Navy could be dispensed with in view of the merely routine character of its duties. Last Summer the Department had run along very well under the charge of an Admiral of the Navy.

The discussion assumed a wide range upon the propriety of an increase of official salaries in any case, and the amendment was finally laid over without action, and various other amendments were agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH called for the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. ALLISON remarked that there was a general un-lerstanding that there would be no session to-day.

Mr. FARNSWORTH denied that there was any such

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.-The General Conerence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South assert bled this morning. After the usual religious exercises, Sishop Andrews delivered a short address in reference to the North Methodist journals and their abuse of him. the North Methodist journals and their abuse of him. Various memorials and resolutions were offered and apappropriately referred, including one from Richmond praying for the abolition of the office of Presiding Edder and the admission of the Latty to the Council of Bishops, requesting the Committee on Revision to inquire into the expediency of restricting the veto power of bishops, and for a decision by the Methophis Conference, and for selecting a person to write the life of Bishop Soule. A resolution was adopted to adjourn size die on the 2st. After some unimportant proceedings the Conference adjourned. Notwithstanding the wish of the Laity, and a resolution the 2st, the indications are that the session will be a long one.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. FARNS-WORTH (kep., III.) moved a call of the House. Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) moved that the House ad-

understanding.

The motion was agreed to by Yeas, 78; Nays, 55—and
the House thereupon adjourned.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.